# 1e Indiana State Sentinel.

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# BLIC OFFICES---PUBLIC TRUSTS.

The Views of an Editorial Staff Correspondent Upon the Policy of Cleveland's Administration.

Why Indiana Gets Left and Georgia Den't-Views and Opinions -Interesting Resume.

Special to the Sentinel.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-I read to-day a special from this city to an Indianapolis paper, saying of me, "He is here to try his luck for Billy Williams' place. He and Hon. R. C. J. Pendleton are the leading competitore." It is humiliating to have to confess to gross ignorance, but I am bound to say I did not know "Billy Williams" had a place. I do not to this moment know what Billy

Williams' place is, and furthermore, I did not know before that there was a Billy Williams. So if I am Mr. Pendleton's only "leading" competitor, that gentleman may consider himself sure of Billy's place. In an interview with Mr. Cleveland on

the 29th of November, I stated that

I WOULD NOT BE AN APPLICANT I such aspirations (which I never had). I should not compete for any office with any Indiana Demccrat, in which State I have been but a year. There are thousands of most worthy Democra's who by life long service in the State Democratic ranks have deserved reward far more than I possibly could by one brief year of work. For am amply rewarded, from a party standpoint, by the generous appreciation demonstrated by the Democrats of Indiana.

Having, then, no favors to ask of Mr Cleveland's administration, I am prepared to give without bias my impressions of it. For a week I have been taking observations of it and engaging in conversations which must fully enlighten me. The

CLEVELAND POLICY IS A STUDY.

It commands admiration from some and provokes criticism from others. Not an hour ago I met an acquaintance coming out of a department office. "What headway are | tion the country is getting 25 per cent. more you making?" I asked. "If any at all I werk per day out of its public servants. The den't know it," was answered. "D-d if I believe the ad ministration knows its own head; I am disgusted," Here and there is met a disappointed candidate fairly blazing with anger, which he vents in recriminations against the President. There are one or two Indianians thus on fire.

The most zealous partisan workers have in instances been passed in favor of men who have been merely dignified figure heads in recent campa'gns. Why the most important foreign mission should have gone to Vermont, a hopelessly Republican Sale, is an enigms on which some ground a charge that the President is devoid of party sense or fealty. Why Georgia should be awarded the Russian and Mexican missions in the persons of two Confederate Generals, residing in the same city and law partners, while Indiana is disregarded in all important appointments vexes the comprehension of some Indianians. But touching the latter, let me describe. The Georgia representation of twelve Congressmen and two Senators are all agreed and marching as one man in behalf of the applicants. It is just here that Indiana has suffered at the White House. There has been a lack of unity of sentiment and action. We have had il- fought beneath the stars and stripes than Instrated the truth of the Scripture: "A house divided against itself can not stand." Admitted, then, an element of disaffection in our party ranks; admitted a number of appointments which, through strong partisan glasses, appear irregular; admitted the rejection of the applications of men who have contributed much of life and fortune toward maintaining the party organization during the long ascendency of the Republican party. These may, from a strict party standpoint, indicate that the President is not a very ardent partisan. But it will be remembered that, with the exception of the New York Postmaster, all the appointees have been Democrats and

MEN OF EXALTED CHARACTER

policy?" I asked of Judge Holman to-day, tion and as prompt attention as the more "It is far sighted," was the reply. "Per- favored in influence and fortune. men Mr. Clevelard has called into hiscoun- tion cil and selected for important trusts at home and abroad are of the very highest respects. It han Democratic. It would be like accusing bility. Whatever individuals or localities June of growing December snows to accuse may think of Mr. Cleveland's neglect of Bayard, Lamar or Garland of fostering Rethem, the country at large is destined to ap- | publicanism. Did the administration deprove his administration. We are going to part from Democratic landmarks not one of have four years of honesty and economy in these would retain his position for an hour. the Government-an experience of the old- Though less known to fame. Secretaries time directness and simplicity in public af- Manning, Vilas, Endicott and Whitney have

Strolling down the avenue with Senator | this, and that every appointment except at Voorhees this afternoon, I asked him if In- | the New York Postoffice (this a debt to Indiana being passed had soured him dependent Republicans) has been of a Demagainst the administration. Said he: Of ocrat, there is surely no warrant for any course I have been disappointed; first of all, criticism that Mr. Cleveland has fallen short because Joe McDonald was not called to of his obligations to the party. The policy the Cabinet, and later in not secur- of the administration may be Democratic ing the appointment of other Indiana without following the Republican fashion of applicants; but I am convinced that no man ' making it merely a means of rewarding par-

more strongly actuated by SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE

for the public good than is President Cleveland. I shall support his administration earnestly. I do not say he will not make mistakes; what man does not do that? But I do say that his administration is going to be a grand success." "Was the reappointment of Pearson as Postmaster of New York | that opposite policy? When has the couna mistake?" I asked. "No, sir; it was the right appointment. I understand that one or two Democratic Senators may oppose Pearmatter was local to New York City and was | Cleveland policy is looking to result due to 30,000 Independent Republican votes and the strong Independent Republican press of that city, without whose aid the Democratic ticket would not have triumphed. This one office is all these very strong allies of our party in the campaign have asked. Mr. Cleveland could not gracefully or justly have refused them. The President is a Democrat, and his Democracy is not compromised by that selection." Said a Southern Senator to me: "Remembering that but for the Independent Republican support we had in New York Mr. Cleveland would not have been elected, it is certainly only just that they should have the New York postoffice. We would have been glad six months ago to agree that they should have that much reward for their valuable aid in

DEFEATING THE REPUBLICAN TICKET. I shall vote to confirm Mr. Pearson's appointment." Ninety-nine of every one hun-

for, nor would I accept any place, even had | dred Democrats here indores the administration to date, and express entire confidence in its future. The croakers are few in number. Even many applicants who are "left" feel no heart burnings. A prominent Western Democrat, who was in the Indiana canvass last year, and made over 100 open air speeches there in 1880, said to me: "I applied to the President for an office, but he has given it to another. Am I mad? Not a bit, and I don't think that the adminwhatever my pen did in the late campaign I | istration has broken its back by not favoring my spplication. Mr. Cleveland can get along without my service, or that of any other one man in the country."

I am stopping at the same house as General J. C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions. The other morning I was called for an early breakfast, a little after 7. I found General Black already at the table. Upon inquiry of the house I learned that he has breakfasted and is off to his office by 8 every morning. I called on the Secretary of the Treassury before 9 o'clock, and found him well through his morning's mail. The

EXAMPLE OF THE DEPARTMENT HEADS is followed by subordinate officers and employes. Under the Democratic administravisitor to the departments does not find, as of yore, hundreds of idle employes promenading the halls, or grouped here and there in conversation. The supercilious air which formerly pervaded these people is no longer apparent. From the Executive Chamber to the departments' chief offices, and radiating through every part of every Government building, the atmosphere smacks of industry There are not so many carriages waiting before the Government houses. The great stock of red-tape is missing from the offices. Courteous manners have succeeded to the royal bearing of the princely Tressury Clerk, and a plebeian taxpayer may now ask information of the employe whose salary he is paying without being made to feel that he is presuming when venturing to address his clerkship. With increased hours of work reductions are being maie in the forces of the departments, and expenses are thus being lessened. Are not these pretty good symptoms of Democracy? Do they not go to demonstrate Mr. Cleveland's is a Democratic administration? Must not such a policy recommend the paris to every Democrat and every honest Republican in the

If there is one class of citizens which more than another has cause for gratitude over the ascendency of the Democracy it is the remnant of the Union army entitled to pensions. No more

GALLANT A SOLDIER the present Commissioner of Pensions. No memoer of the Grand Army has a warmer place in his heart for those who, like himself. felt the cruel missiles or suffered the hurtful exposure of the war. His crippled arms are as zealous now over his deak in securing to old comrades, from whatever the State of their enlistment, under the pension laws were the same arms when strong in battling for the preservation of the Union. I venture the assertion that under the management of General Black, a staunch Democrat, the Pension Office will accomplish more for the benefit of applicants for pensions within a year thau it has during the last four of Republican administration. He is not scheming to make the Pension Office a political factor. Let the yery poorest exsoldier understand that now his claim is go-"What do you make of the Cleveland | ing to have the benefit of as full considera-

sonally, and for Indiana, I confess to have When the elements composing President suffered some disappointment, but I am not | Cleveland's Cabinet are considered one must offended at the administration. The gentle- be most erratic to charge the administra-

lifelong Democratic records. Remembering

ever occupied the White House who was tisan service. The honorable inference is that what men do in behalf of their party they do as patriots, and not as laborers for hire. Mr. Cleveland was elected on the grounds that his administration would be in every essential the opposite of what the last four Republican ad ministrations have been. Is not Mr. Cleveland

DEMONSTRATING HANDSOMELY

try been honored by such eminently respectable, prominent appointments? When has a National administration started ont son's confirmation, but I shall favor it. That | with such measures of reform? The for the Republic. It is looking to wise and economical management of affairs, under which the country will reattain prosperity, and sectional strife be sent into its too long deferred grave. Will not such eventuations strengthen the Democratic party?

Senator Voorhees' lot is not a happy one just now. I think he is the recipient of more letters, telegrams and calls than any Senator. His colleague being a deadhead in affairs at present, double duty devolves on Mr. Voorhees. He is badly overtaxed. As faithfully as a man ever worked he is

STRIVING TO BENEFIT INDIANA, and do justice by his constituents. His hards are full just now with applications for postoffices, and the rivalry for these places keeps him in pretty warm water. In making a choice of candidates for recommendation he is actuated by the fairest motives, and no disappointed persons should find fault with him.

Mr. Bynum is urging Dan Lemon for the District Collettorship. Eb Henderson iss upported by several leaders, while Judge Holman is pressing Dr. Hunter's claims. I think the latter's chances perhaps the best. Bayless W. Hanna may secure a foreign mission,

even though that to Japan has been filled. The President stands admirably the pressure of work, calls and conferences. I had an interview with him to day. He looks no mere fatiguad, no more nervous, than when in his quieter executive office at Albany. Changes are occurring more rapidly in the department forces within the last four days, and before many months go by Democratic officers and clerks will be in the majority. Ros Roy.

### THE TREASURY.

Public Debt Statement for March.

WASHINGTON, April 1.-The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day according to the old form: Four and one-half per cents, ...... 230.000,000

	Four per cents	778,710.960 191,190,500 248,200 14,000,000
ď	Total interest bearing debt	1,196,147,600
П	Juterest	709,945,579
	Principal	4,951,505
E	mand and legal tender notes	345,633,081
1	Certificates of deposit	27, 215,170
	Gold and silver certificates	298,699,871
	Fractional currency	8,375,934
	Principal	677,6201551

ļ	Principal	677,6201551 4,235
l	Total debt, principal	1,878,721,656 11,192,119
	Total cash in Treasury Debt less cash in Treasury, April 1.	481,474,176
l	Debt less cash in Treasury, March 1,	1,405,439,603
į	Decrease of debt during month Decrease of debt since June 30, 1881	1,405,928,356 483,713 44,616,633
	Current Liabilities— Interest due and unpaid	1,552,59: 4,951,563 242,316

Gold and silver certificates	293,693,3
tion of certificates of deposit Cash balance available April 1885	27,215,0 163,813,4
Total	484,473,1
Cash in Treasury	484,474,1
principal outstanding	64,623.5

Interest paid by United States...... 65,038,209

Interest repaid by Companies— By transportation service	19,151,30
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net	655,19
Ealance interest paid by the United States RECAPITULATION.	45, 128,70
The following is a recapitulation of statement in its new form;	the deb

The following is a recapitulation statement in its new form;	of	the	de	b
Interest-bearing debt-				
Bonds at 436 per centS	250	,000,	000	1)
Bonds at 4 per cent		710.	900	0
Eonds at 3 per cent		,190,		
Refunding certificates at 4 per		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY.		U
cent		248,	600	0
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent	14	,000,	000	U
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per	IDGL			U
_ cent		,623,		
Principal	1,200	,773,	112	.0
Interest	311	,957.	502	0
Total	1,272	,730,	614	ij
Debt on which interest has ceased				i.

Principal 1,	260,773,112 260,773,112 11,957.502
Total\$1,	272,730,614
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity-principal	4,031,505
Total\$  Debt bearing no interest—old de-	5,198,816

10181	0,100,510
bebt bearing no interest—old demand and legal tender notes certificates of deposit cold certificates diver certificates Sational currency less certimated as lost or destroyed	346,739,081 26,210,000 115,647,540 112,500,220 8,875,931 6,947,091 608,063,940
rincipal	
material and a second	1 000 000 000

Control of the contro	
Total	\$1,8
Less cash items available for re-	
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes	.10
Total cebt, less available cash items.	1,55
Debt, less cash in the Treasury.	
April 1, 1885. Debt, less cosh in the Treasury,	
March 1, 1985	T.
Cash in the Treasury available for reduction of the debt-	

united States notes held for certificales of deposit setually out-Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid .. Fractional currency.
Total available for reduction of Reserve fund held for redemption of United States notes, act July 12, 1882

Upavaliable for reduction of the ractional silver coin ..... Held for certificates issued but not 69,556,605 60 22,259,025 76 

Cleveland's Letter Removing the Postmaster of Rome, New York, For Neglect of Duty.

General Grant's Condition Unchanged-Some Election Raports-Michigan Goes Democratic.

INTERESTING NATIONAL NEWS.

Judge Chesley's Resignation Withdrawn-Removal of the Postmaster of Rome, New York-The President's Letter on the Subje &

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The Director of the Mint has computed the value of the Shanghai tael for Custom-house purposes at 1.17-100. The value of this coin was formerly fixed at 1 21-190. C. D. Walker, First Deputy Commissioner of

Pensions, has resigned. Judge Charles Chesley, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, who resigned at the request of the Attorney General on Friday last, withdrew his resignation formed him that he would like him to remain in office for at least sixty days longer, his services being desirable in closing up operations of the Revenue Bureau for the present fiscal year. The Attorney General coincided heartly in the re-

The Postmaster at Rome, N. Y., was to-day suspended from further duty in his office by order of the President, and James B. Corcoran has been designated to perform the duties of the office in his stead. The President proposed the removal of the Postmaster and nominated Corcoran to the Senate at the recent session, and as it failed to take action on the nomination the Postmaster General applied to the President for instructions in the case, and received a written communication which has been procured from the Department, and is as follows

EXECUTIVE MANSION. WASHINGTON, April 5, 1885.

"Hon, William F. Vilas, Postmaster General: "DEAR SIR-In answer to your inquiry as to the disposition to be made of the case of the Postmaster at Rome, Oneida County, New York, which was presented to the Senate on the 25th day of March, with a proposition that he be removed for cause, and which proposition was not acted upon prior to the adjournment of that body, on the 2d day of April, I have to say that to me it clearly seems to be my duty to exercise, by prompt action in this case, all the power which the present condition of the law has left in my hands, so far as it may be done, independent of the Senate, to protect the interests of the Government, to indicate the laws which have been enacted for the regulation of the postal service, and to impress upon Federal officeholders the fact that no indulgence will be granted by the Executive to those who violate the law or neglect their public duty. 'This Postmaster, under Section 4.04 of the United States Revised Statutes, and the regulations of the Postoffice Department, was required to transmit to the Department weekly a report of

the business done by him in the mones order branch of his office. It appears from the official report of an Inspector of the Postofice Department, now before me, and which was submitted to a committee of the Senate while the proposition to remove this official was before it, that an examination of his office was ordered on the 25th day of January, 1885, in consequence of the fact that no such week y reports had been made since the 6th day of December, 1884. It further appears from this report that such examination developed the most disgraceful confusion in all that per-tained to the accounts and the financial condition of the office; that there had been no entry in the money order cash book since July, 1881, and as that might have been expected, there was a deficiency in the money order account of more than \$700, and in the postal account of more than \$400. "There is, I think, no dispute touching thes facts. The difference has been refunded to the Government under an arrangement with one o the surities of the delinquent official, and he at tempts to excuse the wretched condition of his office by alleging that his assistant had entire charge of the money order business as well as other details in the office. In making such an excuse this officer admits, it reems to me, a violation of plain cuty in turning over the operations of his office to an assistant, without any pretext of the sickness or unavoldable absence of the Postmaster, which is contrary to a reasonable con-struction of section 4,021 of the Revised Statutes which provides that in case of the sickness or unavoidable absence of the Postmaster of any money order Postoffice, he may, with the approval of the Postmaster General, authorize the chief clerk or some other clerk employed therein, to act in his p'ace and to discharge all the duties required by hw of such Postmaster.' By the claim now made that the assistant, baving had full charge, is responsible for the delinquencies and irregularities complained of the Postmaster appears to contradict his own sworn statement made to the department as late as September 30, 1884, to the effect that he him-self had performed for the preceding quarter the money order business in his office except when necessarily absent. I shall do sli in my power to rid the service of officials who exhibit such loose

ideas of their duty to the public.
"A document before me, signed by many residents of the city where the Postmaster is located, and who belong to both political parties, asserting their entire confidence in his honesty and fidelity, demonstrates the unfortunate facility with which such particular to the confidence of t pers may be obtained, and gives rise to em unpleasant suspicion teuching a too pravalent method of political honesty. If I can not remove this delinquent Postmaster, I can surely suspend him. This I have determined to do prompti and I desire you at once to present to me the necessary papers for that purpose, with a designation of James B. Corcoran to perform the duties of Postmaster in place of the official suspended.

At an interview with the Postmaster General he said to the reporter of the Asseclated Press this afternoon that the Senate Committee asked for and bad sent to them the papers in the case, including the inspector's report, and the reason for their declining to approve the proposed removal was unknown to him, and could only be surm sel. The facts are plainly shown, he said, by the official report of the Inspector, made during the term of President Arthur, and open to no suspicion of vertices or agreement unfriendlines and cion of partisan or personal unfriendliness, and inddeed, as hardly to admit of explanation. The President, in his 'etter, has only men-tioned those in respect to which no opportunity for question was open. The removal was not proposed for any other purpose than to improve the service, and the nominee is a man against whom no just objection could lie. The Post-master General added the Fresident may see a good opportunity to say. Irom some even and fore him, he believes a notion to be prevalent and the practice to be general accordingly, that Post-masters should have allowances for clerks suffi-cient to enable them to do the business of their offices, while the Postmaster himself, though the best paid, should be required to give no personal labor beyond a general supervision. This case illustrates what may happen from such a practice if the 00,000,000 00 excuse of the Rome Postmaster be true, in fact, and every case of default, the clerk or assistant will be made the scapegoat. It is the intention of the department to make a careful scruting of these at 02 579,181 00 lowances and reduce them when necessary, ma-terfally requiring the Postmaster to give his per-aonal time and attention to the duties of his office 89,256 00 to learn the state of the dates of the once and a sist in their performance, except in these few larger offices where his time may be necessarily required in general supervision. It is believed that by such a course the public will be much better served and that a considerable reduction in the annual expenditures of the depart-

Secretary L mar to-day said that he had taken no action in the case of Miss Ada Sweet, pension agent at Chicago. Commissioner of Pensions Black said he could say nothing for publication in regard to the matter.

Mr. Daniel McConnuville, of Ohlo, to-day took the said of Gioscard analignday Synth Adventor the oath of office and qualified as Sixth Auditor of the Tressury Department.

A dispatch received here this morning from the home of ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen says that he is not expected to live through the day.

African Missionaries With Children. WASHINGTON, April 6 -Toe United States Con-30 632 326 10 Sul et Sierra Leone, under date of the fist of Feb. 876,0.5 54 runry last, has informed the State Department of sul et Sigra Leone, under date of the 21st of Febthe arrival at Sierra Leone of Dr. Wm. Taylor, the American Bishop for Africa, together with Dr. Somers and Mr. Chatelaine on or about the 21 day of January, on their way to Liberia, where they will stop for a short time before proceeding to St.

Paul DeLoando. There arrived also at Sierra Leone on February 17 another party of mission-sries, forty in number, on their way to Loands. They intend to proceed toward the interior of Africa in hopes of meeting a party starting from

the eastern coast. The Consul expresses much anxiety for the fate of these people, sixteen of whom are children, the two youngest being fifteen months and the other twenty-three months old. Should they arrive at Leando they will have made a voyage of over 8,000 miles from New York via Liverpool. They propose going a thousand miles at least into the interior. The Consul says he is constantly asked what these missionaries are going to do with the what these missionaries are going to do with the children, and people who know the coasts do not hesitate to say that it is absolutely wicked to bring them out here where they have many chances to die and only a few to live. "It would no doubt be well," the Consul continues, "for missionary scricties at home to consider well before contracting expensed responsibility of sending an expedition to the wilds of Africa." He
hopes for the best but says, "We are prepared to
hear sad news within a year from this little
band, who go out with light hearts not knowing
what is before them."

Indiana Appointments. Special to the Sentingl.

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- To-day Mr. Calvin P. Walker, of Indiana, resigned his position of First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Walker's resignation, it is said, was requested by General Black, Colonel Wm. E. McLean, of Terre Haute, will sucueed Mr. Walker, his appointment having been urged by Senathr Voorhees and other dis-

tinguished Indianism. The report circulated here among a few parties that Mr. Hendricks had visited the White House to oppose the nomination of Colonel McLean is utterly without foundation. The fact is that Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Voorbees have at no time antagonised each other in the matter of Indiana patronege, the stories to that effect being only imagination on the part of their originators. The Sentinel correspondent asked Commissioner Black to night if McLean's commissicn had been issued. He said: "I know Colonel McLean. I recommended him for the place, but as to whether he has been appointed I will not say. The President makes such appointments, but I will say that if he selects Colonel McLean it will meet my approbation." The appointment of Colonel W. C. Farrey to be Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions is being urged by Mr. Hendricks, Voorhees, Bolman, and in fact by nearly all prominent Indianisms. General Black is said to be in favor of the appointment of Colonel

to be in favor of the appointment of Colonel Farrey. John Graham, of Bloomington, Ind., has arrived, Indiana Postmasters commissioned: Wm. S. Ashersft, of Ample. Jay County: Salamon C Payne, Gent, Monroe County; Samuel L. Thornell Oard Spring, Scott County.

United States Forces for Aspinwall. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The Secretary of the Navy has ordered 750 marines and 100 blue jackets to sail to-day on the Acapulco, from New York, to Aspinwall. When these men arrive at their destination the United States will have a force of about 1,200 men and 100 officers on the isthmus, The marines are armed with Springfield rifles and the sailors with Hotchkiss rifles. Four Gatling gars and two three inch rifles, with 100,000 rounds of ammunition, will be sent with the men leaving New York. The entire force is to be under command of Admiral Jouett, who is expected to arrive at Aspinwall with the Tennessee on wednesday. Captain B. H. McColia and Lieuten-ant I. B. Mason, who left Washington for New York on Friday last, have been ordered to preceed to Aspinwell to-day. Captain McColla will be in command of the supplementary force of marines, subject to the orders of Admiral Jauatt. Lieutenant Mason will be in command of the artillery.
With the arrival of the Tennesses at Aspinwati
the fleet will consit of five vessels, including the
Tennessee the flag ships of the North Atlantic station, with twenty-two guns; the Yantic, with four guns; the Galena, with eight guns; the Swabera, with eight guns, and the Alliance, with six guns.

## REGARDING CHOLERA.

What Surgeon General damilton Says.

WASHNOTON, April 5 -The Sentinel correspondent dropped into the office of Surgeon General Hamilton, of the Marine Hospital service, this afternoon, and asked him as to the probabilities of the appearance of cholera

this summer. In reply he said: "I see no reason to believe that cholera will in fest our cities this season. I have repeatedly asked those who are expecting the unwelcome guest to inform me on what their opinion was based, as to the appearance of cholera, and have only received in reply a statement that as cholera has always come here the year subsequent to its ap appearance in Europe, we must necessarily have it. The argument does not seem to me well founded. With the single exception of Paris, cholera did not spread in Europe beyond the places originally infected, that is to say the south of France certein Italian cities, and certain places in Spain, boardering on the Mediteranean Therefore, I am inclined to think that the present paric is unwarranted by any state of facts at present existing. Furthermore, should cholers come it is a fact that the country is better prepared to meet it than it has ever been before. Local health organizations are found in every city and village, and there have been great efforts made toward keeping places clean. As the presence of filth furnishes a propagating bed for cholera, it is very satisfactory to see that municipal efforts throughout the country are being directed toward the insuring of cleanliness. As I said in my annual report, while there is every reason for extreme vigilance there is no occasion for alarm. certainly no occasion for panic, if the cholera hould appear, and the present outlook is de-

"What is the Government doing to prevent its sppearance? The National quarantles are being maintained on the teaboard, and will soon be in working order, viz., at Delaware Breakwater, Cape Charles, Espeto Sound, and if the Treasury De-partment will, as usual control the Na-tional Quarantine Service, and, wher-ever necessary, direct the revenue cutters, (our coast guard), to act in conjunction with the Ma-rine-Hospital Service in preventing the entrance of cholera infected ships. The State Department has been requested to re-appoint the Sanitsry In-spectors abroad, for the purpose of watching emi-grants bound to our shores, and give timely not-fication of the outbreak of cholera in any of the European ports. The Treasury orders in regard to rags, and the baggage of perosons from injected districts, will continue to be in force during the present year. So far as cholera is concerned, it is well known that it is never entirely absent from Calcutta and Bombay, and, by acasen of the opening of the Suez Canal, there is riways danger of its appearance in Europe; and so long as a public international sentiment is not created against those countries maintaining plague spots in their center, from which contagious diseases are propagated and distributed, we are always liable to have cholers brought from thence. I ought to tell you that the recent report of respectance of cholers abroad, = pon investigation, turn out to be incorect in every instance.

## THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

He Has Mapped Out a Programme to Which

He Will Rigidly Adhere. WASHINGTON, April 4 .- The President quite rigidly observes the hours designated for the reception of visitors, and in the departments there are not quite so many town meetings as there were two weeks ago, Cabinet days, which are now Tuesday and Thursday, visitors are only received at the White House before 12 o'clock. The half hour between 1 and 1:30 the President The half hour between 1 and 1:30 the President bas set apart to receive in the East Room those who may call upon him simply to pay respects. From 1:30 to 2 he takes his lunch in the private office which adjoins his sleeping apartment. From 2 until 4:30 he devotes to office business and receives visitors with whom special appointments have been made. The time between 5 and 7 on pleasant afternoons he devotes to exercises, and has already taken most of the delightful drives about Washington. He has said that he does not intend to leave Washington this summer. He will probably take up his residence at the Soldiers' Home about June 1. de has already given orders for some improvament has already given orders for some improvement in the samous Lincoln cottage, where the martyr President spent the summers of the war years.

Fire Losses During March. New York, April 6 .- The New York Daily Commercial Bulletin of April 7 report the estimated loss of \$8,000,000 by fire during March in the

18'5—1884 the average fire loss reported for March has been less than \$7,000,000. The Bulletin gives a list compiled from its own files of 189 fires, where the reported loss was \$10,000 and upwards and names fifteen fires of \$100,000 or more. aggregating over \$3,000,000, or about one-third of entire fire waste of the month. The total los by fire in the first three months of 1885 is shown to be \$27,000,000 at which rate, if kept up the result will be \$110,000,000 for the year, even if no extraordinary conflagrations occur.

## THE APRIL ELECTIONS.

Michigan Claimed by the Democrats by 10,000 Majority.

DETROIT, Mich. April 6 .- The election to-day in this State passed off quietly. Besides the city and township officers electors voted for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University. Less than half of the full vote was cast in this city, and a very light vote was polled throughout the State. In this city Moore, Democratic candidate for Justice, received a majority of 5,292 over Judge Cooley. Republican and Prohibitioniss, with one precinct to hear from which is strongly Democratic. One hundred and eighty-four precincts heard from in the State, outside of Detroit give a 1 emocratic majority of 4,297. At the elec-tions last fall the same precincts gave a majority of 2,2.7. At midnight to-night the Free Press (Dem.) claims 10 000 majority, and the Post (Rep.) concedes a Democratic victory.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The city election to-day was remarkably cose, but the indications were at was remarkably cose, but the indications were at 10 o'lock that Amor Smith, Jr., Republican candidate for Mayor, had been elected by a small majority. The balance of the ticket is in doubt.

COLUMBUS, O., April 6.—The majority of Walcott, Republican, for mayor will be about 1,000. Blaine carried the city by 572. The balance of the ticket is elected by majorities of from 200 to 800, with Council and School Board. Towns within a radius of fifty miles, which have been going themserated. of fifty miles, which have been going Democratic by small majorities, are reported Republican. Dayron, O., April 6.—The Democratic city ticket was elected by 300 majority to day.

Tolelo, O. April 6.—The municipal election to day was very close, and a mixed ticket is probably elected. Mr. Walbridge, the Republican candidate for Mayor, claims a small majority.

Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 6 .- At the city election to-day the Democrats elected the whole ticket by largely increased majorities.

GENERAL GRANT.

Ex-Senator Chaffee Says the General May Live Two or Three Days Yet. New York, April 6 .- Senator Chaffee left the

times, according to the amount of mucous, and that he may live for two or three days. The family last night and the night before slept more than they have for a good many days, U. S. Grant, Jr., left the house at 11 o'clock. He said that he had talked with his father and the General had talked with him. He was very quiet. The situation this morning was cheering Jesse Grant's and Fred Grant's wives were out for a walk this sfternren.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish called at the house about 2 o'clock. She brought a pitcher filled with milk and remained about ten minuter. Dr. Douglas reurned about 2 o'clock and Dr. Shrady left an hour later

There had been a rumor abroad to the effect that the patient and grown much weaker, and as Dr. Shrady was leaving he was asked if such was the fact. He replied "no," in a manner which to dicated that he regarded the queston as a foolish

Monday's Bulletins.

NEW YORK, April 6-6:30 a. m.-General Grant has had an undisturbed and retreshing sleep of seven and a ball hours. His pulse is eighty and full, temperature normal. He has had no pain during the night, and has coughed very little. He is inclined to be cheerful.
(Signed) George F. Shrady, M. D.

12:45 p. m .- General Grant has had a quiet morning in his easy chair, napping and chatting by times. His pulse is seventy-eight and of good volume. He has had no pain for several hours. GEORGE F. SHRADY, M. D. 6:30 p. m.—The afternoon has been a very quie one for General Grant, He has been free from pain, and has dozed most of the time in his easy

chair. He has taken his nourishment regularly and well. Pulse seventy two, with a slight fluctuation observable. J. E. Douglas, M. D. WHO MAKES THE BAD TIMES?

The New York Sun's Explanation Mere Persifiage. New York, April 6.-The Sun has a notable editorial under the caption "What Makes the Bad Times," in reply to a correspondent who attributes the depression to the withdrawal of National Bank notes from circulation. The Sun shows that money was never so cheap as now, and that as the depression extends throughout Europe as well as the United States, it can not be attributed to a gold standard or to tariff laws, nor to anything in the condition of our shipping and ocean transportation, "for it exists in England, where there is an unprecedented extension of the merchant marino," just as severely, or even more so, than in this country, where, for many years, our merchant marine has been gradually declining, nor yet is it caused by failure of the crops,

or by wars or famines in any part of the The crops have been generally good for several years, and no were or famines of any account have exis'ed, yet we may say in a general way that the depression is the result of overproduction. That is to say, of spending money and labor in ways that are not profitable and that give no return. The San concludes as follows: "Yet, while this great collapse is indisputable and irresistible, we may be well contented over the fact that it is not so destructive as it might be, and that bu iness is quite as good and the situation of the country quite as encouraging as we ought to expect. There are many workers out of employment and hardly an enterprise making much money, yet most people are getting enough to eat and enough to wear, and are living along in happiness with reasonable economy. The country is rich and sound at the core and when all the inflated and delusive concerns are settled up and cleared away, we shall find that we are a great better

The Death of Barries Denied.

spair have imagined.

NEW YORK, April 5-1 Wish to enter a protest as to the accep'ance as a fact of the report of the death of General Barrios. I was killed precisely in the same manner in Salvadar during the war in 1876; i. e., on paper. Be sure that when the sword of Gen-Barrice is found on the battlefield his right hand will be found firmly grasping it. As Dr. Zoldivar is not at present practicing medicne, his certificate as to the death of General Barrios is not evidence of the fact. When General Barrios dies Guatemala will have a loss to morun greater than has ever happened to her before. History will do him more justice than is being done him now. Late General of Division and Chief of Artilery, Guatemala,

off than the philosophers of calamity and de-

The Logan-Harrison Quarrel. CHICAGO, April 6 .- The morning papers manifest an inclination to ignore the attack of Logan upon Mayor Harrison at Saturday night's meeting, although the Tribune conspicuously reprints over-batim report of Logan's remarks in its editorial columns. Harrison is reported as saying to a Her-ald reporter that he has not read the attack; that he does not propose to go on the warpath; that as in the last campaign he styled Logan "a fals'fir and coward," the latter in styling him "a liar, poltroon and coward" is only taxing schoolboys' United States and Canada. This in excess of any previous figures for the corresponding month of which any record exists. During the ten years "your another" revenge.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Grand Review of British and Native Troops

by Dufferin and Abdurrahman. RAWAL-Pinns, April 6 -- A grand review of al the British and native troops here took place today in the presence of Abdurrahman, the Ameer of Alghanistan, and the Earl of Duffarin, Vicerov of India, and all the native chiefs with their brilliantly uniformed staffs. The march past the point of review occupied two hours. The troops presented a splendid appearance, and the parade was one of the finest spectacles ever beheld in India. The Ameer was profoundly impressed by the ceremony with the power and glory of England. The Earl of Dufferin gives a grand banquet in honor of Abdurnhaman to-night. The immediate completion of the railway to Queta has been ordered. The Mahar sjah of Nepsul has offered the services of 15,000 picked Toakas, who, he says, are ready to much under

Brisson Has Formed a Ministry.

British officers seross the frontier in the service of

the Queen, on the receipt of a telegram from the Viceroy asking them to do so. The Maharrajah also has tendered every assistance in his power to

give for the purpose of recruiting native troops for service against Russia.

Paris, April 6 .- M. Brisson has completed a Cabinet, and although the names of the members have not yet been made public, it appears certain that the ministry will be composed as follows: Brisson, President of the Council and Minister of Public Instruction; De Freyeinet, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Adain Targe, Minister for the Interior; Clamagern, Minister of Finance; Goblet, Minister of Justice: General Campenon, Minister of War; Sadi Carnot, Sinister of Public Works; Pierre Le Grand, Minister of Agriculture; Herve Mangon, Minister of Commerce; Cavinot, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Admiral Galiber, probably Minister of Marine and of the Colonies,

boundary, and with the assistance of American troops in the department of the Dakota, the rebeis escaped into Montanna, will be prevented.

LEE'S SURRENDER.

The Rebel Chieftian Did Offer His Sword to Grant, but It Was Declined.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 4.-One of the few surviving eye-witnesses of Lee's surrender at Appom attex was found in this city to-day and interviewed by your correspondent concerning Jubal Early's recent denial of the historic account of that scene. The soldier's name is Benjamin Jeffries, and he is a carpenter by trade, and a rasident of this city. He served through the war in a Pennsylvania regiment, and at the time of Lee's surrender was a member of Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-first-"Bucktails." esked as to the circumstances that followed the

"After fighting ceased General Grant rode to the front where our regiment was deployed on the skirmish line, and ordered that a guard be sta-tioned across the road leading down to the village, and that no, one be allowed to pass. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon he returned, accompanicd by an escort of two or three hundred officers. Leaving all but one side behind he rode through the lives down the slope toward the Court-house, a short distance off. As he did so, General Lee, accompanied by one side, came toward him from the opposite direction. About seventy-five yards from where we were stationed on guard stood a small story-and-ahalf house, near which grew a large apple tree. Grant and Lee met at this point and halted under this tree. Lee road a large, handsome roan, while Grant was mounted on a small black horse. Dismounting, Lee drew his sword and offered it to Grant, but Grant refused to accept it, and, declin-ing it with a wave of the hand, it was put back in the reabbard. Then Grant offered his hand to Lee and 'bey shook hands, as did their aides, and all engaged in conversation for about five minnter, when, remounting, they role away to the Court-house, where the papers completing he terms of the surrender were drawn up. the first meeting between Grant and Lee, and saw Grant refuse to take his sword, for I stood less than a hundred yards away at the time. When Earley says that the stoty that Lee's sword was

that scene as if it took place yesterday, and I know both of these facts to be true," HENRY WARD BEECHER.

tendered Grant is as untrue as the report that the

meeting took place under an apple tree, I know he falsifies, for I have as vivid a reollection of

He Believes in Cleveland, and Says the South Reminds Him of "a Bud-

ding Spring." CINCINNATI, April 4 .- Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has been in this city two days, having lectured to a small audience Thursday night at the Odeon.

Yesterday he was interviewed at the St. Nicholas. In reply to an inquiry he said: "I have never said that I favored Lamar for the Democratic Presidential candidate in 1888. That too far shead to call for any preferences. Do you believe Cleveland is to adhere to his

civil-service reform? Yes; as much as I do in the stability of the Allegheny Mountains. We are anxious to see what the two great parties will do. Their future is largely in their own hands; but Cleveland's olicy will live out its days. You may be sure of

'What do you think of Pearson's nomination as Postmaster of New York?" "It was a wise appointment. I am glad it was

"How did affairs in the South impress you?"
"All the south reminds me of a budding spring. Intellectually, morally, spiritually, spring has taken up the winter that has so long reigned in the South. Everybody there seems young and full of life and energy. The South is at last-if you don't mind a Bible phrase-a strong man awakened and ready for the race. In all the centers we visited-and they were all the towns big enough to pay for a lecture-I was struck by the

ored people." CLEVELAND TO COME WEST. Prospect That He Will Visit Chicago in

interest manifested in the education of the col-

June, the Guest of the Iroquois, NEW YORK, April 4-A Washington special to the World says: "The Western Democrats are planning a trip for the President which shall at lessi take in . Chicago. Mr. Goudy, of that city, who is here, says that it is useless to try to tell anything about the West to anyone who has never visited that region. Chicago is no longer in the West. Mr. Goudy says that the Iroquois Club, of Chicago, is preparing a banquet and reception for the President. The annual banquet and reception has been postponed until they can learn positively from him just when he can come. He has given the club people to understand that he will come at least he has not declined the invitation. If he loes go West it will probably be in June. The President is also thinking of making a Southern trip in May. He has been asked to go to Atlanta,

and he is not averse to the proposition. AN OFFICE-SEEKING ROMANCE. Miss Cleveland's Choice Among Three Handsome Men for Marshal of the

District of Columbia. BALTIMORE, April 4 .- Mr. Edward Johnson, of Baltimore, is likely to receive the appointment of Marshal of the District of Columbia. Miss Cleveland will make this appointment. Mr. Johnson is a polished society man, bandsome and intelligent, and possessed of all the attributes essential to this position. He called Thursday in company with a prominent society lady. John son is ciever. He has enlisted the ladies to in fluence his appointment. Mr. Johnson is a son o Reverdy Johnson, and was Secretary of the Legal ilon when his father was Minister to England. His rival candidates for the office are Woodberry Blair, of Maryland. and W. H. Travers, of New York. The President declares that his sister shall

have her choice of the three han Isome fellows. Pleure-Pneumonia.

Er. I ouis, April 5.-Governor Marmaduke and Congressman Bland have telegraphed Hop. Norman J. Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, calling his attention to the existence of pleuro pneumonia in Callowsy county, this State, and ask him for the protection and vigorous use of all the power he possesses under the acts of Congress for the suppression of the dis-